

FOREST TYPE: RED SPRUCE

SPECIES LIST

Asterisk denotes Species of Greatest Conservation Need. Hyperlinks take you to recommendations specific to the species.

Reptiles and Amphibians

None listed

Birds

Common goldeneye
[Spruce grouse](#)*
[Sharp-shinned hawk](#)*
Northern saw-whet owl
[Three-toed woodpecker](#)*
Yellow-bellied flycatcher
[Olive-sided flycatcher](#)*
Blue-headed vireo
Gray jay
Boreal chickadee
Red-breasted nuthatch
Golden-crowned kinglet
Ruby-crowned kinglet
Swainson's thrush

Northern parula
Magnolia warbler
[Cape May warbler](#)*
Blackburnian warbler
[Bay-breasted warbler](#)*
Blackpoll warbler
Dark-eyed junco
[Rusty blackbird](#)*
[Purple finch](#)*
Red crossbill
White-winged crossbill
Pine siskin
Evening grosbeak

Mammals

Snowshoe hare
Red squirrel
Northern flying squirrel
Deer mouse
Southern red-backed vole
[Long-tailed shrew](#)*
[Hoary bat](#)*
[Tri-colored bat](#)*
[Little brown bat](#)*

[Silver-haired bat](#)*
[Northern long-eared bat](#)*
[Indiana bat](#)*
[Red bat](#)*
Red fox
[American marten](#)*
[Bobcat](#)*
[Moose](#)*

RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations are designed to optimize wildlife habitat conditions within this forest type. Other silvicultural options may apply, but they won't necessarily optimize potential habitat conditions for the full range of wildlife species that can occupy this type.

- Use uneven-aged management—group selection with groups less than 1 acre.
- Use a 120-year rotation age with entries every 15 to 20 years.
- Let 10 percent of the area in this type age to 150 years before rotating.
- Avoid entry during nesting season—April to June.
- Whole-tree harvest or cut-to-length is preferred.